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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/826,220	04/04/2001	Roni Korenshtein	004411.P004	2490

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EXAMINER

ZHOU, TING

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2173

DATE MAILED: 05/06/2004

9

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/826,220

Applicant(s)

KORENSHTEIN, RONI

Examiner

Ting Zhou

Art Unit

2173

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 March 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-19 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-19 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. The amendment filed on 22 March 2004 have been received and entered. Claims 1-19 as amended are pending in the application.

Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed **terminal disclaimer** in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

2. Claims 1-19 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-20 of copending Application No. 09/826,219. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the claims in the application are components of the claims in the copending Application No. 09/826,219. The main difference between the applications is the use of sub-component prerequisite pages throughout Application No. 09/826,220, instead of prerequisite pages in Application No. 09/826,219. The claims in Application No. 09/826,219 are broader versions of the claims in Application No. 09/826,220.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Claim Objections

3. Claims 1 and 19 are objected to because of the following informalities: the use of “environment/context” on lines 10 and 11 of the respective claims is misleading. It is unclear whether the intended use is “environment and context” or “environment or context”. Furthermore, reference to the “environment” in “retrieval from a current environment” as recited in the claims is not disclosed in the Specification. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

4. Claims 1, 3-5, 8-11, 13-15 and 18-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by O’Connell U.S. Patent 5,991,882.

Referring to claim 1, O'Connell teaches a method comprising providing prerequisite information regarding page sub-components of a graphical user interface (column 2, lines 54-56) that are prerequisites to other page sub-components of the GUI (pages displaying prerequisite questions that must be answered are prerequisites to other pages of questions that must be answered until a predetermined number of correct questions have been answered) (column 5, lines 65-67 and column 6, lines 2-19 and 49-67); in response to a request to display a destination page (page displaying the resetting of the user's password) and with reference to the prerequisite information, identifying one or more prerequisite page sub-components (pages displaying questions that must be correctly answered) associated with a request to display a destination page; determining whether or not requirements of an instance of an identified page sub-component prerequisite have been satisfied by invoking a method of an instance of the decider sub-component that causes the stored information regarding the state of the identified prerequisite page to be retrieved from a current environment/context (comparing the currently input answer to the question displayed on the screen against the answers in the stored file) (column 3, lines 29-32 and 45-50); and causing the destination page to be displayed with content associated with the identified page sub-component prerequisite if any of its one or more requirements have not been satisfied (displaying each question that have not been answered until all the predetermined questions have been correctly answered) (column 6, lines 56-62) and content associated with those of the page sub-components having no page sub-component prerequisites or having page sub-component prerequisites whose requirements have all been satisfied (resetting of the user's password if all of the predetermined number of questions have

been answered correctly) (column 6, lines 56-62). This is further shown in Figures 4 and 5, where steps of displaying prerequisite questions and verifying the answers can be seen.

Referring to claim 11, O'Connell teaches a system comprising a properties data store including information regarding page sub-components of the GUI that are prerequisites to other page sub-components of the GUI (pages displaying prerequisite questions that must be answered are prerequisites to other pages of questions that must be answered until a predetermined number of correct questions have been answered) (column 5, lines 65-67 and column 6, lines 2-19 and 49-67), a base agent to respond to requests for a destination page of the GUI, in response to a request for the destination page, the base agent creating an instance of a container to represent the destination page and initiating display of the destination page after a list of page sub-components of the container has been populated (comparing the currently input answer to the question displayed on the screen against the answers in the stored file and resetting the user's password if the predetermined number of questions have been answered correctly) (column 3, lines 29-32 and 45-50), and a sub-component prerequisite factory decoupling the page sub-components from their respective prerequisite page sub-components, the sub-component prerequisite factory to either cause an instance of an identified page sub-component prerequisite to be added to the list of page sub-components if it determines that one or more requirements of the identified page sub-component prerequisite are unsatisfied or cause an instance of the page sub-component to be added to the list of page sub-components, whereby page sub-component prerequisites that have one or more unsatisfied requirements are displayed in place of the corresponding page sub-component (displaying each question that have not been answered until

all the predetermined questions have been correctly answered) (column 6, lines 56-62). This is further shown in Figures 4 and 5.

Referring to claims 3 and 13, O'Connell teaches supporting hierarchical relationships of prerequisite page sub-components by iterating through each of the identified prerequisite page sub-component associated with the destination page in a predetermined order until encountering the first prerequisite page sub-component that has one or more requirements that have not been satisfied and displaying the first prerequisite page sub-component of the identified page sub-component prerequisites before displaying a second prerequisite page sub-component of the identified page sub-component prerequisite that has one or more requirements that have not been satisfied, the second prerequisite page sub-component being dependent upon the first prerequisite page sub-component according to the predetermined order, as recited in column 6, lines 49-67 and column 7, lines 1-3 and further shown in Figure 5.

Referring to claims 4 and 14, O'Connell teaches a prerequisite property for each of the pages of the GUI, the prerequisite property comprising a string identifying the one or more prerequisite page sub-components (identifying the question, or prerequisite property that must be answered correctly) (column 6, lines 49-55).

Referring to claims 5 and 15, O'Connell teaches the prerequisite information being structured as a list of attribute-value pairs (each question-answer pair, as shown in Figure 3), and wherein a first and second page sub-components are identified as prerequisites for a third page sub-component (for example, the third question is displayed to the user after the first and second questions have been answered correctly) (column 6, lines 56-63 and further shown in Figure 5).

Referring to claim 8, O'Connell teaches a page sub-component prerequisite object verifying whether all the requirements have been satisfied (the router determining whether the total number of questions answered correctly have been satisfied) (column 6, lines 63-67 and column 7, lines 1-3).

Referring to claims 9 and 18, O'Connell teaches page sub-component objects corresponding to the page sub-components of the GUI and page sub-component prerequisite objects responsible for ensuring satisfaction of one or more prerequisite conditions are loosely coupled and may be dynamically associated with each other by way of the prerequisite information (column 6, lines 9-20).

Referring to claim 10, O'Connell teaches a method comprising in response to a request for a destination page of a graphical user interface (GUI), creating an instance of a container to represent the destination page, the container including a list of sub-components to render, identifying one or more sub-components associated with the destination page, for each of the one or more sub-components, determining whether the sub-components has any page-sub-component prerequisites with reference to a set of prerequisite information, the set of prerequisite information including information regarding sub-components of the GUI that are prerequisites to other sub-components of the GUI (pages displaying prerequisite questions that must be answered are prerequisites to other pages of questions that must be answered until a predetermined number of correct questions have been answered) (column 5, lines 65-67 and column 6, lines 2-19 and 49-67), and if the sub-component has a page sub-component prerequisite and if one or more requirements of the page sub-component prerequisite remains unsatisfied, then adding an instance of the page sub-component prerequisite to the list of sub-components associated with

the container, otherwise adding an instance of the sub-component to the list of sub-components, and causing the destination page to be displayed by rendering the output of the instances on the list of sub-components, whereby page sub-component prerequisites that have one or more requirements that remain unsatisfied are displayed in place of the corresponding sub-components (comparing the currently input answer to the question displayed on the screen against the answers in the stored file; displaying each question that have not been answered until all the predetermined questions have been correctly answered and resetting the user's password if all of the predetermined number of questions have been answered correctly) (column 6, lines 56-62). This is further shown in Figures 4 and 5, where steps of displaying prerequisite questions and verifying the answers can be seen.

Referring to claim 19, O'Connell teaches a machine-readable medium causing the processor to identify one or more prerequisite page sub-components associated with a destination page of a GUI in response to a request for the destination page and with reference to the prerequisite information regarding page sub-components of the GUI that are prerequisites to other page sub-components of the GUI (pages displaying prerequisite questions that must be answered are prerequisites to other pages of questions that must be answered until a predetermined number of correct questions have been answered) (column 5, lines 65-67 and column 6, lines 2-19 and 49-67), determining whether one or more requirements of an instance of an identified page sub-component prerequisite have been satisfied (confirming whether all of questions have been answered correctly) (column 6, lines 49-67) by invoking a method of the instance that causes stored information regarding the state of the page sub-component prerequisite to be retrieved from a current environment/context (comparing the currently input

answer to the question displayed on the screen against the answers in the stored file) (column 3, lines 29-32 and 45-50), and causing the destination page to be displayed with content associated with the identified page sub-component prerequisite if any of its one or more requirements have not been satisfied (displaying each question that have not been answered until all the predetermined questions have been correctly answered) (column 6, lines 56-62) and content associated with those of the page sub-components having no page sub-component prerequisites or having page sub-component prerequisites whose requirements have all been satisfied (resetting of the user's password if all of the predetermined number of questions have been answered correctly) (column 6, lines 56-62). This is further shown in Figures 4 and 5, where steps of displaying prerequisite questions and verifying the answers can be seen.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 2 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over O'Connell U.S. Patent 5,991,882, as applied to the claims above, and further in view of Zerber U.S. Patent 6,175,877.

Referring to claims 2 and 12, O'Connell teaches all of the limitations as applied to the claims above. Specifically, O'Connell teaches storing prerequisite information (password reset information) in the form of files residing in a data storage system, as recited in column 3, lines 1-6 and 29-32. However, O'Connell fails to explicitly teach storing the prerequisite information in a Java properties file. Zerber teaches a system comprising prerequisite information such as user login information (column 4, lines 57-67) similar to the prerequisite information of O'Connell. In addition, Zerber further teaches the use of Java files to implement functions of the system (column 3, lines 30-36); therefore, system information such as the user login prerequisite information can be implemented via Java files. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of O'Connell and Zerber before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the prerequisite information system of O'Connell to include the use of java files taught by Zerber. One would have been motivated to make such a combination in order to give users versatility in being able to implement the interface with various different software languages.

6. Claims 6 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over O'Connell U.S. Patent 5,991,882, as applied to the claims above, and further in view of Brown et al. U.S. Patent 6,073,119.

Referring to claims 6 and 16, while O'Connell teaches all of the limitations as applied to the claims above, she fails to teach the request to display the destination page comprising of a HTTP request and wherein the pages of the GUI comprise web pages. Brown et al. teach a method prompting the user to enter prerequisite information such as a user ID and password for

identification verification (column 18, lines 35-46) similar to that of O'Connell. In addition, Brown et al. further teach requests to display the destination page comprises a HTTP request, and wherein the pages of the GUI comprise web pages (column 2, lines 61-64 and column 3, lines 59-67). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of O'Connell and Brown et al. before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the method taught by O'Connell to include the online implementation via web pages taught by Brown et al.. It would have been advantageous for one to utilize such a combination because the Internet is growing at such a fast rate and this would allow users to conduct activities involving sensitive information such as banking and other financial transactions via the Internet without having to worry about security issues.

7. Claims 7 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over O'Connell U.S. Patent 5,991,882, as applied to the claims above, and further in view of Miller et al. U.S. Patent 5,550,968.

Referring to claims 7 and 17, while O'Connell teaches all of the limitations as applied to the claims above, O'Connell fails to explicitly teach modifying the prerequisite information without necessitating recompilation of software code. Miller et al. teach a system comprising prerequisite information such as user password access information (column 2, lines 53-59 and further shown in Figure 6). In addition, Miller et al. further teach modifying the prerequisite information without recompilation of software code. The prerequisite information (determining step) can readily be changed from password entry to checking user identification for authorized level, to checking the level of access permitted by workstations, as recited in column 3, lines 50-

56. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of O'Connell and Miller et al. before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the prerequisite information system of O'Connell to include the modification of the prerequisite information taught by Miller et al. One would have been motivated to make such a combination in order to allow users to periodically update and change the information used for controlling access to sensitive information, for added security purposes.

8. The prior art made of record on form PTO-892 and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Applicant is required under 37 C.F.R. § 1.111(c) to consider these references fully when responding to this action. The documents cited therein teach similar methods for displaying pages of a GUI after the satisfaction of some prerequisite information.

Response to Arguments

9. Applicant's intention to take steps to overcome the double patenting rejection has been noted. However, the double patenting rejection remains until formal documents for overcoming the rejection are received.

10. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-19 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

In particular, O'Connell teaches providing prerequisite information regarding page sub-components of a graphical user interface (column 2, lines 54-56) that are prerequisites to other

page sub-components of the GUI (pages displaying prerequisite questions that must be answered are prerequisites to other pages of questions that must be answered until a predetermined number of correct questions have been answered) (column 5, lines 65-67 and column 6, lines 2-19 and 49-67). This is further shown in Figures 4 and 5.

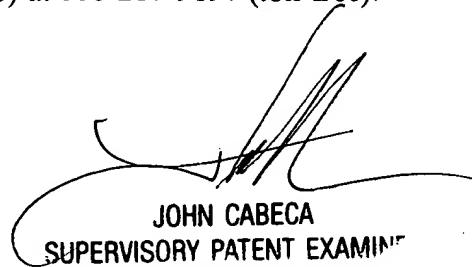
Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ting Zhou whose telephone number is (703)305-0328. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 7:00am - 4:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Cabeca can be reached on (703) 308-3116. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

April 15, 2004


JOHN CABECA
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
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